TRAVELER'S BRIEFING

TURKEY

TURKIYE CUMHURIYETI

Drobeta-Turnu Severin
ROMANIA
Tulcea
Constanţa
Simferopol'
UKRAINE
Krasnodar
Feodosiya
Stavropol'
Maykop
RUSSIA
Kizlyar
Ruse
Sofia
BULGARIA
Varna
Burgas
Black Sea
Sochi
Nal'chik
Khasavyurt
Sokhumi
Vladikavkaz
GEORGIA
Ts'khinvali
Tbilisi
Samtredia
Bat'umi
Plovdiv
Serrai
Edirne
İstanbul
Kavála
Tekirdağ
Çanakkale
İzmit
Bursa
Balıkesir
İnegöl
Çankırı
Sinop
Çorum
Batra
Samsun
Trabzon
Gjumri
Gäncä
Ordu
Tokat
Suşehri
Bayburt
Kars
ARMENIA
Turhal
Erzurum
Xankändi
Eskişehir
Ankara
Çiğdemli
Sivas
Erzincan
Ercış
Naxçıvan
Mytilene
Kütahya
Afyon
Kirşehir
Kayseri
Tunceli
Muş
Van
Tabrīz
Athens
İzmir
Uşak
Aksaray
Elbistan
Elâzığ
Batman
TURKEY
Siverek
Hakkâri
Söke
Denizli
Isparta
Konya
Kozan
Diyarbakır
IRAN
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Antalya
Adana
Gaziantep
Al Qāmishlī
Naqadeh
Fethiye
Rhodes
Alanya
Mersin
Ḥalab
Mosul
Irbīl
Iráklion
Antakya
Ar Raqqah
Idlib
As Sulaymānīyah
Ḥamāh
Dayr az Zawr
Tuz
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Tripoli
Abū Kamāl
Lemesós
Ḥimş
Ba'qūbah
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Damascus
IRAQ
Al Kūt
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BACKGROUND

Full Name: Republic of Turkey

Capital: Ankara

Population: 65,599,206 (est)

Type of government: Republican Parliar Democracy

Head of government: PM Bulent Ecevit

Official language(s) Turkish

Economy: Welfare Capitalist

Religions: Muslim- Sunni (99.8%)

TRAVEL

Travel restrictions: Travelers should check with the Amembassy in Ankara or the American Consulate to learn if

International Airport: Ankara, Istanbul **ect.**

Flights from Frankfurt: Lufthansa, Turkish Air

Other methods of arrival: Road/Rail

U.S. Embassy address: 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Ataturk, Ankara
Tel: (90)(312) 468-6110; FAX: (90)(312) 467-0019. The **g.tr.**

Transportation: Public transportation: Fair.

Urban Roads/Maintenance: Fair.

Rural roads/Maintenance: Fair.

Availability of roadside assistance: Poor. Roads in Turkey run the full spectrum from single lane country roads to modern, divided, trans-European motorways built to European standards. Highways in the southwestern, coastal portion of the country, which is frequented by tourists, are generally in

ENTRY/EXIT

Travel Necessities: All personnel entering Turkey on leave should have a valid passport and a visa. Holders of regular passports can obtain a visa from a Turkish diplomatic mission abroad or at the port of entry. Holders of diplomatic or official passports must obtain a visa from a Turkish diplomatic mission abroad. Holders of tourist passports can purchase a sticker visa at the port of entry for $45. Travelers are advised to obtain entry stamps at the first port of entry on the passport page containing their visas prior to transferring to domestic flights. Failure to obtain entry stamps at the port of entry has occasionally resulted in serious difficulties for travelers when attempting to depart the country. For official travel, do not display a diplomatic or official passport unless that passport contains a valid Turkish visa. All official DoD travelers TDY to Turkey: Such travelers require a US

Customs, immigration, and quarantine inspection is

Duty-free entry for used personal effects.

the port of entry has occasionally resulted in serious

HELPFUL HINTS

Special restrictions:Visa can be purchased at Turkish diplomatic missions or at the port of entry (for holders of regular passports only). Visas cost $20 US. Visas obtained at a Turkish diplomatic mission abroad may be valid for up to one year and for multiple entries. Visas obtained at port of entry are valid for three months and single entry. Photography is prohibited at Turkish military establishments, including military structures and military buildings within cities. Such photography may be considered espionage by Turkish authorities. Photograph village women with discretion. US citizens who are also considered to be Turkish citizens may be subject to compulsory military service and other aspects of Turkish law while in Turkey. Those who may be affected can inquire at a Turkish embassy or consulate to determine status. In some instances, dual nationality may hamper US Government efforts to provide protection abroad. Turkey is a

All U.S. Government offices in Turkey are open Monday through Friday, and closed on Turkish and American holidays.

MONEY

Currency restrictions: None

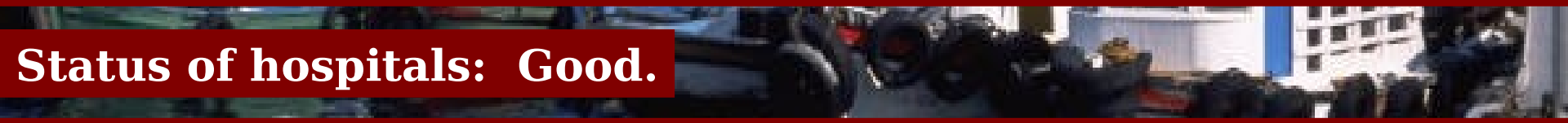
Rate: Approximate: 578,220 Turkish lire for $1.

HEALTH

Major threats: diarrhea, respiratory diseases, malaria, accidents, arthropod-borne diseases, STDs, cold injuries, high elevation effects, industrial pollution, and heat injuries

Availability of medical services: Good. Medical facilities are adequatein inner cities, but not widely available in rural

Medical Insurance: May not apply in Turkey. Check with your policy advisor to see if you are covered or will be reimbursed.



Status of hospitals: Good.

Health Precautions: Reported of cases of cholera and other water-borne diseases in metropolitan Istanbul decreased in 1998. In the southeastern city of Diyarbakir, there are recurring outbreaks of dysentery, typhoid fever, meningitis and other contagious disease.

Immunizations: Hep A (recommended), Hep B, typhoid, influenza, and TD. Yellow fever vaccination required of all travelers arriving from an infected area.

FORCE PROTECTION

Country Clearance: Required for all general officers traveling to Turkey. You obtain this by going through your S3/G3 section. This must be done at least 30 days ahead of scheduled visit. DV visits will also be coordinated through

Briefings: AT/FP level I brief from command's Level II trainer

For years, urban and rural acts of terrorism throughout Turkey have caused loss of life and injury to government officials and civilians in Turkey, including some foreign tourists. Most incidents have occurred in eastern Turkey. In recent years, several PKK bomb attacks, including some at Istanbul's most popular tourist attractions, resulted in the deaths of four people, including two foreign tourists, and 36 injuries. Due to PKK bombings on local intercity buses, travelers may be subject to security baggage screening by the Turkish national police. Some terrorist groups have also targeted the personnel and property of organizations with official and commercial ties to the United States. American citizens visiting or residing in

CRIME

Criminal Activities: Street crime is not a major concern in Turkey. However, as in other large metropolitan areas throughout the world, there is some crime against tourists, particularly in Istanbul, including pickpocketing, purse snatching and mugging. In 1998 more than a dozen American, Canadian and European tourists were robbed by English or French-speaking foreigners, who identified themselves as Tunisian, Moroccan, and Romanian. These persons befriended the tourists and then drugged them using teas, juice, alcohol, or food. We have

Turkey is strict on: Firearms. Importation of personally owned rifled firearms is prohibited. The term "rifled firearm"includes pistol revolver, rifle, carbine, or combination rifle-shotgun (drilling) containing a barrel with rifling designed to impart a coaxial spin to the projectile. This prohibition does not apply to smooth-bore single or multiple barrel shotguns. Unauthorized purchase or removal from Turkey of antiquities or other important cultural artifacts is strictly forbidden.

WEATHER

http://cnn

CLOTHING

Uniform restrictions: All military personnel traveling to, from, or within Turkeyin civilian transportation will wear civilian clothing. All military personnel, including aircrew members, using civilian facilities who leave the airport will wear civilian clothing. Military personnel in transit thru military bases may wear seasonal uniform. Wearing of conservative civilian clothing off base is suggested. US military personnel assigned or reporting to US or NATO organizations located in Ankara, Izmir, and Istanbul are authorized to wear civilian clothing for duty and/or travel.

This concludes the TRAVELLER'S BRIEFING for

TURKEY